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Touching on the Coast, and at the Cape if inducement offer.

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Bombay, 5th August, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1853.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from George Breton, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs dated Allahabad, January 24th, 1852,

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

MY DEAR SIR,—Having for several years past used your Pills and Ointment with unfailing success, I beg leave to mention a few cases which have come under my observation. One was a Cancer of the right breast. The patient was an elderly native Christian and the mother of several children: she had suffered for years, and was under the treatment of several medical men; the breast was entirely gone, leaving a large ugly sore, which after the application of your Ointment, spread upon plantain leaves, was completely healed, in a very short time.

Another was that of a Child, 6 years old, the son of a Surgeon; the little fellow's legs were covered with sores; they resisted the treatment of his father, and his mother very wisely tried your remedies, which in less than a fortnight effected a perfect cure.

The third was a boatman, who had split the nail of his great toe against a stick in the river, in which the mud accumulated and formed a sore; neglect caused proud flesh, and when brought to me, there was over the nail a lump to it as large as a pigeon's egg. Poultices, caustics, and your Ointment entirely cured it in less than 6 weeks.

(Signed) GEORGE BRETON.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool. dated August 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins of Salmey Street, in this town was, thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years. I recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady Gainsboro, dated March 1st, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was a *near*, with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirers.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS WHEN THE PATIENT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. G. Baxter, General Merchant, of Ballina, county Mayo, dated March 27th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—Susan Doher, of Bally-Glen, near this place was for upwards of three years afflicted with Scrofulous Ulcers, and of so virulent a character that the bones of her arms and hands protruded through the flesh. She tried various remedies, and was in the Castlebar Infirmary for thirteen weeks, but sent out as in unable. After returning to her home she was in so weak a state, owing to the continuous discharge from the ulcers that she kept her bed for several weeks; and when reduced apparently to death's door, Mr. James Carlaw, the Scotch Agriculturist of the locality, purchased from me some of your Ointment and Pills for her, which immediately wrought a most extraordinary change for the better, and in a few months she was restored to sound health. All the ulcers are now completely healed, and the use of her arms and hands perfectly restored.

(Signed) ROBERT G BAXTER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swelling
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
Coco-Bay	Scalds
Chiego-foot	Sore Nipple
Chilblains	Sore-throats
Chapped hands	Skin diseases
Corns (Soft,)	Scurvy
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and the Civilized World, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 5 Rupees each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

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THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at

6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1: 5.16th d.		For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1: 3.16th d.		For cult. bills.

ON CALCUTTA—at

60 days' sight, .. Rs. 98⅞	
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99⅛	
at sight, .. Rs. 99: 11-16ths	

ON MADRAS—at

30 days' sight, ... 100¼ at 100½	
at sight, ... 100⅝	

ON CHINA—at

60 days' sight, .. 100 $—Rs. 218 at 220	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs. 1,000 each,	33 Sales.		
Oriental Bank Corporation.	" 250	do.	92 at 93	
Commercial Bank.	" 1,000	do		25½ pr. ct. pm. sales
Agra Bank.....	" 500	do		20 pr ct. pm.
Bank of Madras..	" 1,000	do	1,000	19½ pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	" 12,000	do	12,000	22,000
Colaba Press Com.	"			5,750
Colaba Land Com.	" 10,000	do		7,400
Bombay S. N. Com.	" 510	do	402	65 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	" 50	do	19	Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	.. Rs. 112	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26	.. Rs. 106	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	.. Rs. 106½	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	.. Rs. 104½	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33	.. Rs. 100½	per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	.. Rs. 99⅜	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43	.. Rs. 99½	per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10½	Nominal.
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10	per Rupee.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 224 at 225.	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 210.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104½ at 105	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf, (range of quality)....	Rs. 16⅜	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15¾	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London	£ 2-17-6.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£ 2-17-6.....	per ton.
To Calcutta	Nominal.....	per Bass.
To China	Rs. 17-..	per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

On Government Paper DISCOUNT.
On Private Bills..... 4 per cent
Bills at or within 3 months 7 do

On Fixed Loans INTEREST.
On Cash Credits on Govt. Notes..... 5 per cent
On Loans on deposits and Loans on Govt. Notes 6 do.
The rates of advance on bills of Goods, &c..... 7 do.
Notes is 95 per cent: on deposit of 5 per cent Government sent and on goods, three 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per

Parties discounting Bills *months* the approved value, prior to their maturity, and may take them up at any period count for the unexpired the Bank will refund the discave to run, at the rate of action of the time such Bill may have charged.

5 per cent per annum under the

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable
On do payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
3 month's notice, in one sum at
On do payable ..... 3 do do
6 months' notice, in one sum at
notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

Bills..... 4 per cent per annum
..... 8 do do
is secured by
t paper..... 7 do do
On Bills secured by
Goods &c..... 8 do do

(Not exceeding 3 months.)

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate ntly.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight			2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee
do	at 3	do	do 2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 2	do	do 2s. 0⅞d. do.
do	at 1	do	do 2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 1 day's	do	do 2s. 0⅞d. do.
On Ireland at 1	do	do	}
On Scotland at 1	do	do	} 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe			}

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 1 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 3 do 4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 8 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities..... 7 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..			2s.	0⅝d. pr Rupee
Do	3	do do ..	2s.	0¾d. "
Do	2	do do ..	2s.	0⅞d. "
Do	30 days' sight....		2s.	0⅞d. "
Do,	sight.....		2s.	0⅞d. "

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bill granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ¼ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

SIRS,—I had long intended to take up my pen, unlettered as it is, for the purpose of refuting certain articles that have been making their appearance in the Bombay *Catholic Examiner* from time to time, about the Mahim Church affairs, &c., and which are evidently the emanations of Dr. Hartmann's goose quill, but fearing, in conjunction with several of my friends, that the local papers would not give a corner to my letters, I refrained hitherto from coming into the field, but now that almost every issue of the *Examiner* is filled with one sided versions of the story, I can [illegible] in no longer, and so have to request you will give this a corner in your next issue, merely for the purpose of preventing all those who take an interest in the matter from being led by the nose by the Bishop's misrepresentations.

Since the disagreeable Mahim Church affairs commenced their career, I have been looking into every one of the numbers of the *Catholic Examiner*, and astonished am I indeed at the number of falsehoods which disfigure with their blackness the creamy whiteness of the paper. I had some thoughts of going seriously to work here, dissecting and disproving all the rotten assertions put forth in that paper, which professes to be the Organ of the Catholic community of Bombay, or at least of that portion of it, who have entrusted themselves, soul and body, to the guidance, spiritual and temporal, of Dr. Hartmann; but as doing so would be perhaps winding up a yarn too long for your patience and space, I content myself with commenting on certain very prominent points, and leave the public to form their own opinion of the morality and dignity of the paper and its Reverend Patron.

The *Catholic Examiner*, of the 17th ultimo, in opening the article announcing "a thunder from the Vatican," says:— "It is needless to say that we refer to the Apostolic Brief *Probe nostis* issued in condemnation of the Goa Schism." If [illegible] the case, surely the name of the Vicar Capitular would have been first mentioned in the Brief, as the head of the schismatics, and not the Very Rev. Mariano Antonio Soares (the [illegible] of this Priest is Antonio Mariano Soares) Rev. Gabriel de Silva, Rev. Braz Fernandes, and the very Rev. Jose de Mello, as the principal authors of what has been perpetrated by the Bishop of Macao.

These Priests, Mr. Editor, are, every body knows, subjects of the jurisdiction of the Vicar Capitular of Goa, who is the head of the Archiepiscopal See at Goa during the absence of the Arch-Bishop; and the Bishop of Macao came here at his earnest request, and by the consent of the Court of Portugal, and why should these four individuals only be condemned for his coming, and not the Vicar Capitular and the Queen of Portugal? See and judge, impartial reader, if this is not a cheat, and the denounced Brief in question is not an instrument to deceive ignorant people. I was told by an intimate friend of mine that Dr. Hartmann himself said to one of the Priests, lately before the arrival of the Bishop of Macao, that the Vicar Capitular of Goa is well known in Rome, and the Holy See has a high opinion of him, and has conferred on him extraordinary faculties and dispensations. See what a contradiction by his own mouth!! He condemns Goa as schismatic for the last fifteen years, as stated in the *Examiner*; but during that time by his own admission, the Superior of the schismatics was in amicable terms with the Head of the Universal Church. The Brief says also—"that the negociations already entered into between us and our most dear daughter in Christ Maria the most faithful Queen of Portugal and Algarbes, and her Government &c. &c." If the negociations have been already entered into with the Queen of Portugal, why should a Brief condemning some of Her Priests be issued before such negociations have been terminated? The very fact of the negociations having been entered into goes far to confirm that the Queen of Portugal has right over the Churches in India by virtue of her Patronage conferred by the former saintly Popes on the most faithful Kings and Queens of Portugal, for, if otherwise, there would be no need of entering into any negociation with the Portuguese Government.

But supposing for instance the very Rev. Antonio Mariano Soares, as Vicar General of the Arch-Bishop of Goa, had his hands in the coming of the Bishop of Macao, what had the very Rev. Jose de Mello and Rev. Gabriel de Silva to do in the matter, for both of them were at the time under the jurisdiction of Dr. Hartmann? And how could Dr. Hartmann send their names to the Pope as principal actors before they removed to the Diocesan's jurisdiction? Supposing they were such actors, did Dr. Hartmann make any formal inquiry against their conduct? Did he find them guilty of the crime? Were they afterwards suspended by him? On the contrary, had not the very Rev. Jose de [illegible] long conversation with Dr. Hartmann about the coming and doings of the Bishop of Macao? Did he not tell Dr. Hartmann that he would like to see Dr. Matta? And why did not Dr. Hartmann prevent him? Why did he remain quiet and not reply a word to his question? The very Rev. Jose de Mello, consulting the logic "*Qui tacet consentire videtur*," paid a visit to Dr. Matta, not as his prelate but as a stranger Bishop,—and where? Not in the house of the very Rev. Antonio Mariano Soares, but at the residence of his nephew Rev. Nicolao de Silva, Vicar at Corlem; hence every impartial reader will easily judge that he had not his hands in the coming of the Bishop of Macao. Well after this visit, did not the very Rev. Jose de Mello tell Dr. Hartmann that he had seen Dr. Matta at his nephew's house? And why did he not suspend him *a divinis* at the same time? Nothing of the sort did he, until Dr. Matta returned his visit to the very Rev. Jose de Mello. Then Dr. Hartmann wrote him a letter asking explanation of this visit, on which the very Rev. Jose de Mello went personally to him and explained the real facts, and Dr Hartmann I believe, was quite satisfied, otherwise he would have suspended or excommunicated him—the latter punishment being very cheap now-a-days with Dr. Hartmann. The Editor of the *Examiner* says, "the faithful Jose de Mello betrayed his fidelity in inviting the Bishop of Macao to his Parochial House, and from that day he became a perjured and a faithless man." Now I ask what circumstance of a private visit of Dr. Matta could turn the very Rev. Jose de Mello a perjurer and unfaithful to Dr. Hartmann? Supposing Dr. Matta to be a schismatic, as the saintly Dr. Hartmann would have him, why is that fact to condemn the very Rev. Jose de Mello? Can't a Protestant Bishop or an Armenian Priest visit the very Rev. Jose de Mello or any other Catholic Priest? The Protestants and Armenians are as much cut from the union of the Roman Catholic Church as the so called schismatics or any schismatics. Does not Dr. Hartmann not only visit but breakfast and dine with Protestants? Will Dr. Hartmann be a schismatic, though he is worse since he defiled the sacred edifice of Mahim by converting it into a dwelling house and defiling its grave yard; should Dr. Hardinge choose to pay him a private visit at the chapel in the Fort or at any other church where he [illegible] doing penance?

According to Dr. Hartmann the Pope suspended the very Rev. Jose de Mello and Rev. Gabriel de Silva, owing to the visit the Bishop of Macao paid them at the Church of Mahim. The information of the occurrence must have been sent by Dr. Hartmann at the earliest by the Mail of 1st March, from which time up to the transfer of the said Church to the Jurisdiction of the Arch-Bishop of Goa, which occurred on the 13th March, the very Rev. Jose de Mello was under Dr. Hartmann's jurisdiction, and the Rev. Gabriel de Silva was so until the 29th May. Why did not then Dr. Hartmann, who claims to be the Prelate in Bombay, suspend at the time his own Priest or Priests then under his own jurisdiction? Why is he here if he cannot be a check over his own clergy, and what need had he to ask for the Pope's Brief to punish them? Hence it is clear that if Dr. Hartmann has no power to punish his own clergy for perjury and unfaithfulness, as he says, the two priests in question have been guilty of, he is a cipher and cannot claim jurisdiction here. But the fact is that the pretended Brief is manufactured, not by the Pope, to deceive ignorant people, and the work had commenced since the transfer of the Mahim Church to the jurisdiction of the Arch-Bishop of Goa. All who know the tricks cheats, and deceits of the Propagandists, instances of which have not been wanting here and elsewhere, will perceive from the facts stated, that the so-called Brief has not emanated from the Pope.

There is another fact to disprove the authenticity of the pretended Brief, and it is this:—Dr. Hartmann writes in his letter to Rev. Gabriel de Silva, that his Secretary at Rome, Fre Ignicio de Napoles, ungirly called here Mons. Gordoloco, entreated much of the Cardinals not to insert his name in the said Brief. These are Dr. Hartmann's words. "*Secretarius meus valde rogavit ne nomen tuum hinc encyclicæ inferatur.*"

But that the Cardinals did not listen, and said that to set an example to others they would insert this, the Rev. Gabriel de Silva's name—"*Sed Cardinales a S. Sedes, tuum agendi modum Sacerdoti prorsus indignum considerabant, et exemplum aliis dare voluerunt.*

Who gave his name to the Cardinals? How came they to know him unless Dr. Hartmann had [illegible] Dr. Hartmann write to Rome [illegible] Rev. Gabriel de Silva? Surely not on the 29th of May, for the Brief is dated 9th of that month, and neither previously, for the Rev. Gentleman continued under Dr. Hartmann's jurisdiction up to the first mentioned [illegible] Rev. Jose de Mello and Rev. Gabriel de Silva were of an unexceptionable character. [See below extract of a letter from Dr. Hartmann to the latter Rev. Gentleman.]

The Editor of the *Examiner* advises the Editor of the *Abelha* to depute a person to Rome to ascertain whether the Brief in question is a forgery or a genuine one, and offers on the part of Dr Hartmann a reward of Rs. 2,000 to such person who may prove it to be the former. A fine trick indeed to deceive the ignorant blind slaves of the Propagandists, to whom the word Pope is what is sufficient for salvation even above the ten commandments, for Dr. Hartmann well knows that nobody would go or cares to go to Rome, as every man that has a power of reflecting, and is aware of the cheats practised by these Propagandists here and at Rome, can make up their judgment without the necessity of paying a visit to the Pope. As for the success of any deputation, we have already an instance which the cunning Dr. Hartmann has not forgotten, and therefore offers a reward for one now, knowing well that it will meet with the same fate.

In Rome we have found, there are worse people than the Friars here, and there is, I can say, no Court in the world more corrupt than the Papal Court; of this we have had full experience at the time of Dr. Whelan, when we sent one of our Native Priests with our representations on account of that Bishop's removal from amongst us owing to the false and malicious representations made by the Italian Friars here, headed by the celebrated Fre Michael Antony, now called Dr. Antony, who was for some months in the County Jail for contempt of the orders of the Supreme Court—which fact is notorious to the whole world.

The circumstances which compelled us to send a native Priest to Rome, as stated above, are these:—After the death of Dr. Fortini, the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan was appointed in his place as Vicar Apostolic of Bombay. When the news of this appointment reached here not only all the Catholics of the Mission of Vicar Apostolic were quite satisfied, but also some of the Archbishop of Goa, the former were satisfied because after long expectations and prayers they had a British Bishop, and the latter because they expected Dr. Whelan would treat the Native Priests with humanity and kindness, and these their expectations were soon realised on his arrival on these shores, but also, all the Italian Friars and at their head Dr. Michael Antony, with the most part of the parishioners of the latter revolted against Dr. Whelan, and in the course of a year he was removed. Did not at that time an intimate friend of Dr. Antony, who had lately had some sovereigns which had been given to him by Dr. Antony for the purpose of converting them into..... attempt to snatch from Dr. Whelan's hands a pastoral letter in the presence of a large congregation of the Parish of Esperança? Did not Dr. Antony then praise much the conduct of this friend of his by patting him on the back and calling out *bravo*? Was not this act a revolt against Dr. Whelan and consequently against the Pope who sent him? Why then were the doors of the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperança closed to Dr. Whelan? Why did the Trustees and Wardens of the said Church institute a suit in the Supreme Court against Dr. Whelan? Did not the said Trustees and Wardens, at that time, apply to the Very Revd. Antonio Mariano Soares to provide a priest to their Church? Was not that priest then schismatic according to Dr. Hartmann? Did not Fre Marchety, who is now at Hyderabad Scinde, write from Rome to his friend here, in these words as far as I can recollect, viz., Dr. Whelan with his beloved Jose de Mello arrived at Rome, and the Cardinals will sit in the course of a few days, and the *Satan* (alluding to Dr. Whelan) I expect, will be condemned,—(the letter was published in the *Catholic Layman*) what an expression is this!—from whom and to whom? From a priest and to his prelate who is styled a *Satan*. Is this not an insult to his Episcopal Dignity and to the Holy See? What did Dr. Whelan do to the Italian Missionaries that they should revolt against him? Nothing but that Dr. Whelan was impartial and made no distinction between European and Native Missionaries, and according to their merits he rewarded them,—this was the only reason for revolt and cause for the Italian Friars to write thousands of falsehoods to Rome against Dr. Whelan and affixing signatures, and even of women, to such writing, which they styled "Petition to the Pope from the whole Roman Catholics of Bombay," when the dignitaries were none but the parishioners of the Church of N. S. de Esperança. The parishioners of three other Churches, viz. Church of N. S. de Salvação at lower Mahim, Church of St. Michael at upper Mahim, and Church of N. S. do Rozario at Mazagon, were on behalf of Dr. Whelan. The parishioners of these three churches, and few of the Church of N. S. de Esperança, addressed a petition to the Pope representing the unbecoming and irreligious conduct of the Italian Friars towards Dr. Whelan, and praying for the continuance as Vicar Apostolic of Bombay or

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for any other British Bishop, and this petition they at great expense sent to Rome by the Revd. Sebastião Duarte, but by the machinations of the Italian Friars it had no effect in the papal court, and consequently the Italian Friars carried the day.

The pretended Brief also says about the Bishop of Macao: "For we learnt that the aforesaid prelate, without being furnished with either, any *Apostolic Mandate* which we never gave him &c." Had the Vicars Apostolic of Cochin and Mangalore, when they came here accompanied by Dr. Antony, any such mandate? They assured in their letters to Dr Antony's partisans that they were coming by order of the Pope to settle the dispute between Dr. Whelan and the Italian Missionaries. If they had any mandate, why did they not present it to Dr. Whelan when he asked for the same? And why did they remain without any communication with Dr. Whelan, and after his departure with his Vicars General Joze de Mello and J. Murphy Esq. until the arrival of Dr Hartmann, Angel of Peace?

Keep aside Dr. Whelan, let us go a little to the time of the late venerable Bishop Fre Pedro de Alcantara. Was not Dr. Antony acting more than him? Was he not acting against the Bishop's will? Did he not insult Bishop Maurelio at a public funeral (in a certain family of Dr. Game) and insisted in presiding over the funeral service when it was an express desire of Bishop Alcantara that his Condjutor Bishop Maurelio should preside? Did he not speak against the character of Bishop Prendergast? Was he not one day to be beaten by Dr. Prendergast when he entered his room by forcing open its door while the Bishop was asleep? and when the Bishop Alcantara heard of the altercation, what did he say? He addressed Dr. Antony in these words "*I governed for the period of about 40 years this Mission with my native priests with peace and tranquility, but now I cannot with European Missionaries,—and you Fre Miguel will be the cause of ruin of this Mission*" Was not this Fre Michael now Dr. Antony the cause of the removal of three Bishops? viz. Bishop Maurelio, who, tired and disgusted at the absolutism of Dr. Antony retired himself. Dr. Prendergast, though he had no connection with this Mission, was much dreaded by Dr. Fortini and Dr. Antony, who wrote against him to the Court of Rome, and he was recalled, and Dr. Whelan also was recalled as above stated.

I have mentioned the above facts to shew that though Italian Friars here have resisted the Pope's mandates by revolting against, insulting, and disobeying, the orders of their superiors, nominated by his Holiness, such as Fre Michael did on the occasions stated, still not only no cry of schism was raised against any of them, but Fre Michael, the most refractory in particular, has been raised to the dignity of a Bishop; and now because the spiritual subjects, as you may call them, of the Propagantist Friars, disgusted of the odious yoke of the Vicar Apostolic, return to the legitimate fold of the Diocesan, Dr. Hartmann in a moment manufactures what is called by him "a thunder from the Vatican," condemning not only the Priests that seceded from his usurped jurisdiction but the poor very Revd. Antonio Marinho Soares, who, like the father of the prodigal son in the parable, has opened his arms to those that have asked him to receive them into the fold of the legitimate Prelate!!!

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
FRIEND OF TRUTH.

Bombay, 17th Aug. 1853.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Hartmann to the Rev. Gabriel de Silva dated 6th June 1853.

"A year ago no body could had persuaded me, that you would be capable of such a step. At every occasion I spoke of you to others in terms expressing my satisfaction, my confidence, and my hope in your regard. I called you from Kurrachee to Mahim against your will, in the full expectation that the Parish at Mahim would thereby benefit very much, nay, even the Mission through your co-operation with the then so well disposed Father Joseph de Meile."

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 15th August 1853.

No. 497 of 1853.—The following appointment is made:—

28th Regiment N. I.

Ensign A. C. Way to be quarter master and interpreter, vice Williams, proceeded to Europe.

No. 498 of 1853.—The following order is confirmed:—

By captain Munro, dated Bombay, the 1st Aug 1853, appointing lieutenant Macauley to act as adjutant to the 16th regiment native infantry, during the absence on leave of lieutenant Warden, or until further orders.

No. 499 of 1853.—The following promotions are made:—

11th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant W. L. Cahusac to be captian, and ensign M. Boyd to be lieutenant, in succession to Treasure, invalided.—Date of rank, 4th August 1853

The undermentioned officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 11th regiment native infantry, vice Boyd, promoted:—

Allan James Seale Lorimer,—Rank as ensign in the regiment 4th August 1853, Army 20th February 1852.

Bombay Castle, 16th August 1853.

No. 500 of 1853.—Lieutenant W. C. Robinson, of the 2nd European light infantry, is allowed leave of absence for two years, from the date of his embarkation from the Coast, to proceed to the Neilgherries and the Western Coast, on medical certificate.

No. 501 of 1853.—With reference to general order No. 458, of the 20th ultimo, major R. L. Shawe, of the 22d regiment native infantry, is to be considered to have retired from the service on the 20th ultimo, on the pension of a major.

No. 502 of 1853.—Lieutenant Coley, 10th regiment native infantry, having reported his arrival at Madras with a detachment of recruits, per ship "Kossuth," is to be considered as having returned to duty, without prejudice to his rank, on the 27th April last, the date of the arrival at Bombay of the overland mail which left England on the 20th March.

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1853.

No. 503 of 1853.—The right hon'ble the governor in council is pleased to publish the following general order by the most noble the governor general of India in council, No. 604, dated Fort William, 29th July 1853:—

No. 504 of 1853.—Captain H. J. Margary, of the engineers, is appointed executive engineer at Poona, in succession to captain Berthon, retiring from the service, and is directed to assume charge of the office from the 31st instant.

No. 505 of 1853.—The following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant M. S. Green, adjutant of the 1st regiment Scinde irregular horse, to be 2nd in command of the 2nd regiment, vice H. Green, proceeded to Europe.

Lieutenant G. W. Macauley, of the 16th regiment native infantry to be adjutant to the 1st regiment Scinde irregular horse, vice M. S. Green.

ERRATUM.

In the general order of the 1st June last, No. 369, the name of ensign Holland, 13th regiment native infantry, to be omitted from the list of officers passed in Mahratta.

Bombay Castle, 19th August, 1853.

No. 507 of 1853.—Lieut. R. M. Bonner, of the 7th regiment native infantry, has been appointed to act, until further orders, as adjutant of the Guzerat irregular horse.

No. 508 of 1853.—The right honorable the governor in council is pleased to republish the following general orders by the most noble the governor general of India in council, No. 614 dated Fort William, 2nd August 1853.

Bombay Castle, 20th August, 1853.

No. 509 of 1853.—With reference to general order, No. 452, dated the 18th July last, the services of surgeon W. P. Gillanders are replaced at the disposal of his excellency the commander in chief for military duty.

No. 510 of 1853.—Captain C. F. Grant, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, has been appointed to act as superintendent of Police, in the Kaira Collectorate.

Major G. Malcolm, of the 1st grenadier regiment native infantry, has been appointed to act as superintendent of Police, in the Dharwar Collectorate.

No. 511 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed:

By Major Carstairs, dated Hydrabad, the 21st July 1853, appointing assistant surgeon Lawes to act as civil surgeon at that station, during the absence of assistant surgeon Bowie, on court martial duty, to Kurrachee.

By Major Liddell, dated Poona, the 1st August 1853 appointing lieutenant A. Carnegy to act as quarter master to the 27th regiment native infantry, vice lieutenant Webb resigned the situation.

No. 512 of 1853.—Assistant apothecary James Gorman is transferred to the Indian Navy for duty in that branch of the service.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council.
(Sd.) A. RICHARDSON,
Deputy Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1853.

No. 505 of 1853.—The honorable the court of directors have been pleased to admit Mrs. Gray, widow of the late surgeon P. Gray, to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund.

By order of the right honorable the governor in council,
(Signed) R. WALLACE,
Deputy secretary to government.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 16th August 1853.

1st. The following arrangements in the subordinate medical department are made:—

Assistant apothecary R. Atwell, of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy hospital is appointed to the Queen's depot at Kurrachee.

Assistant apothecary J. C. Rodrigues, on being relieved from duty with the Indian Navy, is appointed to her majesty's 64th regiment.

Daitoo Damajee and Davee Sing, are admitted into the service as second grade apprentices in the native branch, the former is attached to the 16th regiment native infantry.

2nd. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

14th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant E. G. Goble, from 30th July to 31st August, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Poona, 17th August 1853

1. The undermentioned medical officer having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join his station.

Asistant surgeon A. M. Rogers, general duty, Scinde.

2. The right hon'ble the governor in council has been pleased to sanction the removal to the pension list of the undermentioned native officer.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subedar Hamenath Bajpaie, to be pensioned on 6-7ths of his pay, Rs. 36 0 0 per month, at Cawnpoor.

3. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

6th Regt. N. I.—Ensign H. Moore, from 1st June to 30th November, in extension, to proceed to Poona, for the purpose of attending the school of instructions at that station.

Head Quarters, Poona, 18th August, 1853.

At a European general court martial assembled at Kurrachee, on the 25th day of July 1853, and of which lieutenant colonel J. Stopford, C. B., her majesty's 64th regiment is president, surgeon B. A. R. Nicholson, of the 6th regiment native infantry, was tried on the following charge:—

Charge.—Surgeon B. A. R. Nicholson, in medical charge of the 6th regiment native infantry placed in arrest by major Carstairs, commanding the regiment, and brought to trial by order of the commander in chief on the following charge.

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Hydrabad, on or about the 2nd. May 1853, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M., when in medical attendance on the sick child of lieutenant Milford, of the 6th regiment native infantry been in a state of intoxication.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 1st June 1853.
By order of his excellency the commander in chief,
(Signed) H. HANCOCK, lieut-colonel,
Adjt. General of the Army.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding and sentence:—The court on the evidence before it, finds the prisoner surgeon B. A. R. Nicholson, in medical charge of the 6th regiment native infantry not guilty of the charge of which it does fully and honrably acquit him.

Kurrachee, 1st August 1853.
(Sd.) J. STOPFORD, Lieut. Col.,
and President.
(Sd.) G. R. REMINGTON, Capt.,
Offg. Judge Advocate,

REMARKS.

The court having fully and honorably acquitted the prisoner of the charge preferred against him, feel it a duty incumbent on them to remark upon the suspicious and conflicting evidence given against him, by lieutenants Milford and Annesley Smith of the 6th regiment native infantry.

(Sd.) J. STOPFORD, Lieut. Col.,
and President.

Approved and confirmed.
(Sd.) F. FITZCLARENCE,
Commander in chief.

Head Quarters Poona, 17th Aug. 1853.

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The evidence adverted to by the court is extremely conflicting; but I am satisfied that lieutenants Milford and Annesley Smith, did not intentionally give incorrect evidence, in respect to the superscription of the word *immediate* on the note sent to surgeon Nicholson.

It seems that the circumstance under which the note was written, conveyed to the minds of those officers an impression so strong as to amount to a positive conviction, with them, that the word immediate was superscribed on the note; and it was under such impression that they gave their evidence.

I refrain from dwelling longer on the subject, as I have no desire to aggravate by further remarks the distress those officers must experience from the error they have unwillingly committed.

Had the evidence recorded on the proceedings of the court of inquiry, which led to this trial, been of the same character as that given before the court martial, no trial might have been necessary.

Under ordinary circumstances I can make every allowance for a change of opinion but I cannot condemn too strongly, officers making statements before a court of inquiry, which upon further consideration they find necessary, when giving evidence upon oath before a court martial, to modify in respect to most material points, as exemplified in the evidence given by Doctor Bowie, and lieutenant Danvers Smith before the court of inquiry.

Officers should recollect that courts of inquiry are assembled principally for the purpose of enabling superior authority to arrive at a conclusion as to the necessity of a trial, or otherwise, and when the evidence recorded on their proceedings has been given on doubtful or insufficient grounds, the superior authority is misled, discipline suffers, the state is put to unnecessary expence, and the most serious injury may be inflicted on the party accused.

(Sigaed) F. FitzClarence, Lieut. Genl.,
Commander in Chief.

Surgeon B. A. R. Nicholson, of the 6th regiment native infantry, is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

Head Quarters. Poona, 19th August 1853.

The commander in chief is pleased to direct that the following Form of Report be adopted in future by all committees assembled for the *preliminary* examination in the Native languages of officers applying for permission to appear before the civil and military examinations committee at the Presidency.

"The committee has examined the officers who have appeared before it, according to the rules prescribed in Art. 211 Section L, Jameson's Code, and G. O. C. No. 3 of the 23rd February 1853, and is of opinion, that, the undermentioned have attained the proficiency required to enable them to pass as "Interpreter" before the civil and military examination committee at the Presidency to be assembled on the next.

Head Quarters, Poona, 20th August 1853.

1. 2nd Lieutenant C. J. Merriman is appointed to command the company of sappers and miners, under orders for Aden.

2. 2nd Grade apprentice Charles Horton, of the 1st Battalion artillery, is discharged the service, at his own request.

Head Quarters, Poona, 22nd August 1853.

1. Serjeant George Hall, of the 2nd European regiment Light Infantry, is transferred to the Town major's Non Effective List and appointed serjeant major to the 28th regiment native infantry.

2. Lance serjeant John Ayres, general No. 1373, of the 1st European regiment (Fusiliers), and Lance corporal Robert Miller, general No. 2024, of the 2nd European regiment Light Infantry, are promoted to serjeants, transferred to the Town major's non effective List, and appointed Barrack serjeants, the former at Aden, and the latter at Deesa.

3. The following arrangements in the subordinate medical department, are ordered:—

Second grade apprentices P. Daniel and J. High, 2nd European regiment light infantry, are transferred to her majesty's 78th Highlanders.

4. The undermentioned Lads are admitted into the service as second grade apprentices, and attached to the hospitals specified opposite their names:—

Meer Nusseer, to the hospital of the 12th regiment native infantry.

Solomon Isaac, to the hospital of the marine battalion.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Sd.) Edward Green, Lieut. Col.,
Actg. deputy adjt. genl. of the army.

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1853.

On Wednesday *evening the usual service and lecture at* Trinity Chapel *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On Thursday *evening, at the* American Mission Chapel, *at 7 o'clock*

On the first Monday *of every month, the* United Monthly Concert of Prayer for Missions *is held in the* Free Church *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* Church Missionary Society's *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* Boys School-room *attached to* Trinity Chapel, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* Free Church of Scotland's *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following sum for the Guzerat Tract Society:—

Robert Brown, Esq.... Rs. 50

We have not yet been able to collect all the facts connected with the case of Balaram Gunput; but the matter possesses a melancholy interest which will not allow it soon to be forgotten, and our remarks will not be too late next week.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 25TH ULTIMO.

The H. C. Schooner *Mahi*, Lieut. King, Commanding, arrived early yesterday morning with the Overland Mails from London of the 25th July: she left Aden on the 13th instant, and brings no passengers.

Heads of Intelligence.

Hostilities had *not* commenced between Russia and Turkey. The French and English Fleets were still lying at the Dardanelles.

An attack had been made on the Emperor of France in the avenue of Dauphine by some men lying in ambush. Shots were exchanged between the Emperor's guard and the assassins.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the junior Members of the Royal Family have had Measles.

The Queen when attacked left for Osborne and rapidly recovered.

Sir Charles Napier had recovered from his late severe indisposition.

Sir Henry Smith, it is now said, is to be Commander-in-chief at Madras.

The Marchioness of Anglesy died on the 18th July.

The Commodore of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean had offered to co-operate with the English, in case of war.

A letter received on the 15th ultimo from St. Petersburgh, contains the heads of a proposition made by the great powers to the Russian Government; but the form in which they were couched has not yet transpired.

The New India Bill had passed through the House of Commons in Committee, slightly altered. Some amendments had still to be proposed, and were to be taken into consideration on the 28th ultimo.

We understand that a petition is to presented against the return of Messrs. Horsfall and Liddell for Liverpool. It is expected Sir E. Perry will succeed one of these gentlemen.

The latest arrivals from India were as follows:—

Bombay	May 30
Calcutta	June 3
Madras	„ 5
Ceylon	„ 14

We have to acknowledge with thanks a copy of the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, for July 1853. We think we cannot do wrong in pronouncing it a very interesting number. It contains first fac-similes of most of the Cave Inscriptions at Kenery and Nassik, with translations and remarks by the President, on which we expect a communication from a friend in our next. Next there is very interesting paper on the Geology and fossil remains of the Nagpur State, with a Postscript by the Revd. Mr. Hislop, which throws much light on the Geology of that portion of India. This is succeeded by two papers communicated by the Revd. Dr. Wilson, one from a former President, Mr. Romer, in which he attempts to shew that the Zend language was invented by the Parsees, and the other on Iranian Mythology by Professor Westergaard, of Copenhagen. There is next a description of Buddhist remains in the Nizam's dominions, by Dr. Bradley; and an account of a salt-water lake in Kattyawar, by Major Fuljames. These are followed by two articles on Fossil animals connected with Western India, by Dr. Carter, the Secretary, in which he displays his usual acumen and research, and which will be highly valued by Geologists. Finally there is an interesting account of a new genus of a Gasteropod found in Bombay, by Dr. Leith, and a reprint of an article by Colonel Sykes on a new fossil fish found in the Deccan, and called Lepidotus Decanensis.

After such a bill of fare we are not surprised to hear that new orders are coming in for the Journal from distant parts of India, and the Continent of Europe, and that Bombay is beginning again to resume the position in the scientific world it held in the earlier part of the century, and which it seemed for a while to have lost. One of the causes of this revival is somewhat singular, and teaches a very good moral. The committee at one period exercised rather rigidly the duty of rejecting papers of inferior merit. Modest authors, of course, did not send in their communications. The cause was discovered, and the censorship relaxed, and good and bad printed. Communications then began to flow in, and many valuable articles have thus been published, which, under a stricter regimen, would never have seen the light.

The following conclusions drawn by Mr. Hislop from his paper and its postscript, may be interesting to the general reader.

"1st. The Regur (black soil) appears to be the product of decayed vegetation, accumulated in marshy situations under a humid atmosphere. 2nd. The Laterite (the red stone that abounds on Mahabuleshwar and in the Concan) is probably caused by ferruginous matter, diffused over the *debris* of any kind of rock, whether igneous or sedimentary. 3rd, The Overlying Trap (black rock) of Central and Western India cannot have been poured out of the bed of the Ocean, but must have been erupted in a lake or chain of lakes, and consolidated in general under no great aerial pressure. 4th, The Freshwater formation under this trap in so many of the regions just named is obviously of the Eocene (recent) period. 5th, The Sandstone of Central India, which appears to be identical with the Diamond Sandstone of Southern India, belongs with its associated shrade and the Indian coal measures to the Lower Oolitic formation. 6th, The first mentioned of these rocks is of freshwater origin, and so there is reason to believe are also the others. 7th, The Deccan exhibits no evidence of having been submerged by the Ocean since a period anterior to the Oolite."

The Indian Catholic Schism.—Our readers will find a long letter on this subject in our correspondence columns. But, that our correspondent assures us he has been refused admission elsewhere, and appeals to us to do him justice, we should scarcely have deemed ourselves warranted to devote so much space to this subject. It is important for him and all others to remember that what is intended for a Newspaper should be short, pithy, and to the point, dashing at once *in medias res*, with little or no preface. There is a very good regulation we believe in the Navy, that all representations and complaints should be comprised within one page of foolscap, and thus be all visible to the eye of the Inspector at once, without his having to turn to another page. We think it would not be a bad move if Editors of Newspapers were to enforce some such law on their correspondents.

As to the question in dispute contemplated from the Protestant point of view, it is simple enough, and easily decided, but when we look at it from the Roman Catholic position, as the letter writer does, it is not so easily solved. In fact the solution depends entirely on the idea which one has of what the Pope really is. If the Pope be the despotic lord of the Church, whose word is law, nothing remains but absolute submission to him, and whatever agents he may choose to commission, but if he is viewed only as a sovereign ruling according to fixed laws, then privileges, treaties, and principles may all be pleaded against the execution of any particular decree, and this is what the Goa party has been doing all along against the Jesuits. According to the Transalpine Catholic doctrines then of Fenelon, Bossuet, and many others, they are quite right in their opposition; but the ground on which they now stand will doubtless very soon be undermined, and they will have only the alternative of absolute submission, or of taking up a new position of more decided hostility to the claims of Rome. The weak Portuguese Court, as our readers will have observed in our last, has at length succumbed to the Papal claims, and a new inquisition is to be established in Portugal. In these circumstances there is little hope of a distant dependancy like Goa long preserving its ancient liberties, after the parent state has

surrendered her own. The late revolutions, instead of having weakened, have only strengthened the Court of Rome. Popery is stronger in Austria, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and England now than it was ten years ago, auguring badly for the opinion of those who maintain that Popery, like snow before the sun, is gradually to melt away before the force of truth. The advocates of such a sentiment, unless they maintain that all the lessons of history are useless, ought to be able to shew us when and where either a civil or religious despotism melted away from the influence of principle alone, and did not meet its fate in some violent mortal struggle, when it little expected such a catastrophe. The German non-Popish Catholic Church, from which some expected so much, has separated into its constituent elements, and the merely enlightened majority have succumbed under the influence of the patrons of the old superstitions, while a small minority influenced, by the spirit of Christ, has joined the Protestant Church. Let us not then be disconcerted or rendered distrustful of the promises of God, though error and superstition should enjoy a longer triumph, or rise to a greater head, the Lord shall consume them, and the wicked one their last supporter, with the spirit of his mouth, and destroy them with the brightness of his coming.

THE ASTEROIDS.—In our first manual of Astronomy there was laid down between Mars and Jupiter a body of four small planets, called Asteroids. It was then supposed that a large planet had existed in that position, and having from some internal force burst asunder, formed these four small planetary bodies. Now, in the same region, no less than sixteen or eighteen additional planets have been found, all moving round the sun at no great distance from one another. How the members of this score of little worlds manage to keep clear of one another, and each to hold on its destined course, is hard for us to say, and the greater part of them have been discovered too lately for us to affirm positively that they do not occasionally jostle one another, though such a supposition seems highly improbable. If the first theory proposed for their origin had been a correct one, however, such an event might only not have taken place, but must in the long run necessarily have happened. The place where the immense projectile force that dispersed all these chips of the old block so many thousands of miles asunder in space, must have become a turning point in the orbit of each, to which every one of them in a greater or shorter period, and all nearly about the same period, must have returned, how a collision in that case could have been avoided it is hard to say. But the asteroids have no such common point of return. They all move in nearly concentric ellipses, sufficiently distant from one another to prevent such small bodies acting with any deranging influence on one another. We may just as well attempt to account for the existence of a number of satellites around some planets, while others have none, or tell why the Earth has one, and Mars none, as to say how these diminutive wanderers are all crowded up in that small space. In the world around us we see ants and elephants, and with optical instruments we discover creatures far more minute than the former, while Geology digs out of the bowels of the earth monsters, that make the most gigantic inhabitants of our globe at present shrink into pigmies; why then should there not be a similar variety among the planetary bodies all proclaiming, though in different ways, the wisdom and power of Him who formed them.

As many of our readers may not have seen a late list of the minor planets, we here present them with one, having the names of their discoverers, and time of discovery appended, from *Hind's Astronomical Vocabulary*, published near the end of last year, though we believe two have been discovered since.

Ceres, 1801, January 1, by G. Piazzi, at Palermo.
Pallas, 1802, March 28, by W. Olbers, at Bremen.
Juno, 1804, September 1, by C. L. Harding, at Gottingen.
Vesta, 1807, March 29, by W. Olbers, at Bremen.
Astroea, 1845, December 8, by K. C. Hencke, at Driessen.
Hebe, 1847, July 1, by do. at do. (Prussia.)
Iris, 1847, August 13, by J. R. Hind, in London.
Flora, 1847, October 18, by do. do.
Metis, 1848, April 25, by A. Graham, at Markee (Sligo.)
Hygeia, 1849, April 12, by A. de Gasparis, at Naples.
Parthenope, 1850, May 11, by do. do.
Victoria, 1850, September 13, by J. R. Hind, in London.
Egeria, 1850, November 2, by A. de Gasparis, at Naples.
Irene, 1851, May 19, by J. R. Hind, in London, and on May 23, by A. de Gasparis, at Naples.
Eunomia, 1851, July 20, by do. do.
Psyche, 1852, March 17, by do. do.
Thetis, 1852, April 17, by R. Luther, at Bilk, near Dusseldorf.
Melpomene, 1852, June 24, by J. R. Hind, in London.
Fortuna, 1852, August 22, by do. do.
Massalia, 1852, September 20, by Chacornac, at Marseilles.

SIR ERSKINE PERRY'S recent demonstration at Liverpool deserves some notice at our hands. With Sir E.'s political opinions and exhibitions we have not much to do, and we content ourselves with a single remark. We are somewhat startled to see our quondam fellow-citizen who, whether delivering a judgment on the bench, or playing the orator in public assemblies, retained a becoming measure of dignity, suddenly transformed into an ultra Radical, and bandying electioneering slang with all possible *gusto*, and very tolerable effect. Generally speaking, the angles of political sectarianism are rubbed off in India; we come out violent Tories or Whigs, but soon are abraded into mere Britons, with nothing of D'Israeli's horror of "coalition ministries." We knew something of Sir Erskine's antecedents, and how redly Radical, if not Republican, his fiery youth had been; but we had imagined he fell under the usual Indian rule, and was tempered down like ordinary mortals. There should be something, too, in being a Judge; a judicial mind is not necessarily judicious, as we had good cause to know; but we did think it must learn to be comprehensive amid diverging opinions, and calm amid the maddening strife of faction. We erred. Here is a man who retains all the political prejudices and passions of his heady nonage. But let that pass.

Sir Erskine's speech, as given in the *London Times*, is but a poor affair. In the Liverpool papers on the Liberal side, it reads better; and Sir Erskine comes out as great in the eloquence of the hustings—quite at home in the "mood and figure" of mob-logic, which our readers do not require to be informed is not exactly after Aristotle or Whately. Evidently "the press" has been carefully "corrected" by, or for, him; and as evidently, his opponents have not had that advantage.

Sir Erskine speaks of "the party in India which he claimed to represent." Where and what is that party? or whatever may be his "claims," where and what is the party that accepts Sir Thomas Erskine Perry as its representative? We know it not. Assuredly it is not the Government—not the Board of Education—not the Elphinstone Professors. A few infidelized Natives were delighted with his onslaught on Christian schools; are these the followers he boasts of? We know no other body which, in educational questions, Sir Erskine heads. If such a party exists, let it proclaim itself; what is it, and what is its warcry? Our present conviction is that Sir Erskine Perry is nearly *ultimus Romanorum*, the last of an exploded race of Government officials, who hold that the administration of this land ought to be carried on in high disregard—not to say defiance—of Christianity.—Regarding this party, however, Sir Erskine has brave things to say. "We are the greatest friends of national education in the world." Our anxiety is redoubled—we call on these gentlemen to appear. "Friends of the world, reveal yourselves to man!"

But the most important point remains. Mr. Horsfall, an opposing candidate, on the ground of Sir E.'s celebrated speech in the Town Hall of Bombay, maintained that Sir E. "advocated a total absence of religious instruction in the education of the rising generation." Let us hear Sir Erskine in reply:—

"I had hoped that no bigotry would be introduced into this contest. I heard that Liverpool was famous, or infamous, for fanatical opinions, which were often introduced on election occasions. The honourable candidate who mentioned my name has brought forward an old Indian paper, of which I had never heard, and which was published 1,100 miles from my residence, and published six months after I had left India; he has raked up this old paper for a certain occasion, and if the effect could last only to-morrow, it would be sufficient for his purpose. He has raked up some old rubbish in India, which, if well founded, would turn the whole Liberal party and the whole religious community against me, and he had ventured to put forth such rubbish to the meeting generally. The party in India I claimed to represent has strong opinions on the subject of national education. We are the greatest friends of national education in the world. On one point we are quite unanimous, namely, that education in the British Isles should be accompanied with religious instruction. But there is great division in the Liberal party, whether that religious instruction should be conveyed by the State or whether it should be left to the spontaneous efforts of the clergymen of the different persuasions. I am surprised at the ignorance, at the total incapacity to understand a plain proposition, that distinguishes that gentleman who brought forward my name, when he had my very speech before him. I was talking in India, and not in a British Isle. I asserted this proposition, and it is applicable to England just as much as to India. There is a universal truth in the proposition, and every religious man who hears me, of whatever sect, will recognize that it is gross tyranny on the part of the State to interfere between a parent and child. That was my statement. Don't you all approve of it?"

What "fanaticism or "bigotry" it was to object to a candidate on the ground, real or supposed, of his denouncing religious education, we know not. The anxiety of Sir E. to deny the accusation, only proves the gravity of the question at issue. Had Mr. Horsfall added the words *in India* to his charge, he would have been rigidly exact: and in drawing the inference that Sir E. objected to the element of education generally, he did what we presume every man in India had done before him. Did Sir Erskine ever breathe a whisper regarding the importance of religious education under any circumstances or in any place? Reasoning as justly as we could from all his words, we set him down as one that would concur, if not with the French Comte, yet with the Scotch Combe, in denouncing the inculcation of "theological dogmas." We said Sir E. was in some things unchanged; in this important point we believe he has got new light since he left us. He is now zealous for religious education in England. We first congratulate him on being so much of a "bigot"

and a "fanatic." We next ask *why* he advocates religious education in England? It must be either because religious education is good *per se*, or because the parents desire it. If it is good *per se*, then it will be as great a blessing in Asia as in Europe, and deserve Sir Erskine's eloquent advocacy in the Town Hall of Bombay as much as on the Liverpool hustings. Or does Sir Erskine advocate it in England because the multitude desires it? Then consistently enough, he denounces it in Bombay for the sake of the multitude. But this would make him out to be a mere charlatan; and rather than that, we shall accept the milder alternative, and hold him utterly inconsistent in his educational views—a man that talks, but does not think.

Sir Erskine speaks of "raking up rubbish." Which is the rubbish—the speech or the report of it? The report of the Indian newspaper seems perfectly correct—and the whole question is most serious. We do not see the grievance either, in the document quoted being a Madras newspaper. Altogether, the shuffling here is pitiful.

But the worst remains. Sir Erskine declares that his statement was that *it was gross tyranny on the part of the State to interfere between a parent and a child*, and he triumphantly asks, *don't you all approve of it?*

Like the witches in Macbeth, he palters with us in a double sense. His assertion is true, and it is false. He said what he mentions, but he said a great deal more. We do not wonder that a contemporary has charged Sir Erskine with "gross prevarication" in this matter. There is both *suppressio veri* and *insinuatio falsi*. He said (we quote his own words):—

"The Government system of education is the only one that accords with my sense of just and right I will not cite the opinions of some divines who hold that the Missionary system of education in India engenders hypocrisy—but I content myself with the enunciation of a doctrine, which appears to me indisputable, that it is tyranny of the worst kind on the part of the State to interfere between the father and his child in the inculcation of religious opinions not approved of by the parent. And if it is wrong to do so on the part of the State by the exercise of mere power, it is almost equally wrong on the part of an individual to take advantage of the plastic mind of youth to introduce religious impressions by the exercise of temptations which a poor and a rather cunning people are not able to resist, or are not unwilling to encounter."

Sir Erskine Perry charged Missionaries with holding out temptations—with engendering hypocrisy. He said their system conflicts with what is just and right,—it is almost tyranny of the worst kind. Yet all this he ignored, and virtually denied, on the Liverpool hustings,—and the people seem to have believed him. The electioneering trick, then, was successful, but it was dastardly; and in its moral aspect it deserves the severest reprobation.

Shall we follow him to his droll but characteristic peroration? His opponents, he says, "fight the contest with three letters—representing three words, viz., Bigotry, Bribery, and Beer." He too "proclaims three letters under which he fights," but he prefers a different part of the alphabet—he avows a predilection for P. His tricolor is emblazoned "Progress, Purity, and the People." A golden legend; but something of a myth, perhaps. We suggest to Sir E. to look whether from under these pleasing words three other Ps. are not peeping out; whether in fact the "Progress" is not Pretension—the "Purity" Prevarication—and the "People," Perry.

DIFFICULTIES OF INFIDELITY.—On further scrutinizing the character of Christ, we see that consummate prudence was one of its elements; but what especially engages our attention is the fact that this prudence was not exercised in smoothing his own path, and promoting his personal convenience, but in gaining a reception for the truths which he came to announce. He knew the value of those truths; he felt deeply how much they deserved the respectful attention of all, and how great the guilt of those who rejected them; and if there was ever an instance in which zeal for truth might have been uncompromising, it was this. The error which he avoided we not unfrequently see committed. A person perceives the beauty and excellence of the truths which he is commissioned to utter, and sees clearly also that his hearers need the medicine of these very truths; and he resolves to know no caution. He resents and scorns the awakening prejudices, and cares nothing for the fact that it is as painful for men to be assailed in an ill-founded opinion, as in a rightly-founded one. But there was in the zeal of Christ a wisdom that moved him, not merely to utter, but as far as might be to introduce truth. He had the prudence of love, and bent his penetrating gaze upon the avenues which lead to the hearts of men, that he might become thoroughly acquainted with the stones and chasms and shadows that say to truth "tread not these paths."

The Jews had inherited from their forefathers the word of God, and gloried in it as their chief distinction. After a thousand years of instruction and reproof, they had come to adopt God's view of idolatry. A conquering race was in the land, and it was a race of idolaters; and it is no wonder that the Jews, baffled in respect to martial and political supremacy, should only the more take refuge in the contemplation of their religious pre-eminence. The sentiment of nationality rallied in greatest force around their Scriptures, their traditions, and their peculiar institutions. A Roman might speak against these, or insinuate that they fell short of perfection, but in so doing he would only show himself to be a benighted Pagan. Should however a Jew be found to venture on such an insinuation, his act would seem like a mortal insult to the whole Jewish community.

Now Christ came expressly to detach them from Moses. He aimed, it is true, to bring them to a higher platform; but the first word that should convey to their minds the impression that he did not thoroughly sympathize with them in their blind veneration of Judaism as it was, the first word that should seem to allude to something better than their law, higher and broader than their temple, and beyond the wisdom of their fathers, would summon into fierce activity a host of prejudices. Christ knew that these must be encountered, and was prepared to encounter them; yet would he not needlessly arouse them. The fact that he was able to continue his ministry under these circumstances, for successive years, is to be ascribed not only to the providential arrangements of God, but in a great measure to the prudence of which we speak.

The question, "What shall a man do to inherit eternal life," was once put to him by a person who supposed probably that the answer would be, "I am the bread of life which came down from heaven to give life unto the world;" and who stood ready to retort in such a case, or rather to go off declaring, "This man is the enemy of the word of God, and must be silenced." But Jesus said to him, "let the law which you venerate furnish the reply; what readest thou?" And when the law had been brought in, saying, "Perfect love to God, and love to our neighbor as to ourself," Christ gave a delighted assent. "This do, and thou shalt live," said Christ; and he added not a word, for he knew that the conscience of the man would subjoin the needed comment. It did so: and the lawyer himself was obliged to open a door by which Jesus might enter in and triumphantly show that Judaism contained commands which could not be perfectly obeyed, while the peculiarities of that system remained in force.

The scribes, lawyers, and Pharisees had prepared a pedestal bearing the inscription Anti-Moses, a word as detestable in their estimation, as Anti-Christ is in ours; and upon this pedestal, if possible, they were resolved that Christ should stand. They brought him nigh to it, and a hundred times they expected to see him set his foot upon it; but they were always disappointed. They then got another pedestal and inscribed upon it, the word Anti-Rome; and they insisted that he should occupy one of these two, whichever he would. They filled their quiver with arrows, that a Metternich might well have been proud of; for astuteness and profundity the questions with which they assailed Christ have seldom been exceeded. But these only served to bring clearly out the sufficiency of that buckler of more than human sagacity with which Christ met them. Viewed simply as a logical study, the 20th chapter of Luke is worth far more than any thing to be found in Aristotle or in Whateley; and whoever masters it shall find his own faculty of logical discrimination not a little improved.

Other interesting traits in the character of Jesus invite our attention; but for the sake of brevity we pass them over, and proceed to inquire how infidelity disposes of the monumental difficulty thus built across its pathway.

The character was either a fact or a fiction; was either exhibited or invented. Should any one, after conceding the fact that these illustrious characteristics actually met together in the person of Christ, constituting him a perpetual Iris in the heaven of humanity, venture upon the explanation that they were but the well-studied means of carrying out a beneficent imposture, our reply is briefly this: *it is not consistent with even a small measure of the wisdom conceded to Christ that he should have supposed any connection possible between imposture and beneficence. For he that supposes it has made a great and fatal mistake, namely, that this universe is governed in accordance with a scheme that holds out the greatest prizes to deception, and condemns virtue to go for ever masked. If Dishonesty is the best policy, then Dishonesty must sit on the throne of the universe; an idea deplorable in a heathen, and infinitely pitiable in one that would be a Reformer.*

We turn then to the other proposition, that this character was invented. Those who propagated the Christian religion drew from their own fancies the representation of its Founder. But here, if possible, the difficulties increase. It is understood that truly to conceive and thoroughly to portray a character in which great originality is combined with exalted excellence, in other words to make a model that shall pass from country to country and from age to age, receiving from all aspirants after virtue the acknowledgment of its faultlessness, is to give evidence of a high order of genius. But to sketch such an ideal and cast it upon the stream of literature is one thing; quite another thing is it to say, "This is the character of him whose disciples we are, and who himself laid down the law, that his imitators are his only disciples; we claim to be heard only in the degree in which we follow his footsteps; he is our standard." It is one thing,—a great thing, a thing unparalleled,—to delineate the life of a divine man, so that the Godhead and the manhood in him shall each have its due exhibition, and the two flow together through words, actions and sufferings, in unjarring consistency; a very different thing it is to say, "This is the image into which, if we be true men, we are changed,

from glory to glory, as by the Spirit of the Lord." Here too the ever-recurring difficulty meets us,—how could men forge a law that breathes unmitigated hatred of all forgery? or fraudulently produce a standard that tolerates no fraud?

We wish to record our deliberate conviction, that of all the tissues of folly woven by men who deemed themselves wise, we know of none that more forlornly exhibits the want of reason in infidelity, than that which has been elaborated by German philosophers in the effort to show that Christianity was the result of a conspiracy, and the forgery of a later age. Yet these men have found admirers. Infidelity has pointed to them with exultation, saying, "these are our Solomons, our Daniels and our Pauls." Poor infidelity! What would be thought of a philosopher that should ascribe the existence of the sea to the fall of rain, or account for the stationary sun by the revolving planets?

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—AUGUST 19.

—— In the following extract from an English paper, we should read St. John's, Newfoundland, instead of Halifax:—"Arrangements are far advanced towards completion, for laying down a submarine telegraph between the United Kingdom and America. It is intended to connect the two countries, or rather the old and new worlds, by means of Galway and Halifax—these being the two nearest points of communication. The distance is about 1,600 miles. The perfect practicability of the thing has been guaranteed under the hand of nearly all the eminent engineers of the day, and various parties have sent in estimates for the execution of the work. These estimates vary from 600,000*l.* to 300,000*l.*, and it is a remarkable fact, that some of the lowest estimates have been sent in by some of the most respectable firms in the country. When this extraordinary project has been carried out, we shall be able in half an hour to send messages from London to New York, and receive messages from the United States in about half an hour. And not, we ought to add, from New York alone, but from the interior of America, the electric telegraph being laid down for upwards of 2,000 miles up the country."

—— The *Madras Christian Herald*, speaking of the German Evangelical Mission, says:—"The entire expenses of the Mission in 1852, including its many industrial establishments—Printing, Agricultural, and Scholastic, English and Native Orphanages, &c, was less than *Rs. Sixty-five thousand*, and there are "*Twenty-eight brethren and seventeen sisters*" supported out of this, their expenses amounting to an average of less than 50 Rupees a month each.

—— Some time ago the *Friend of India* questioned the correctness of our statement that the tonnage of the United States was greater than that of Great Britain. We believe it to be unquestionable that the former is the greater commercial power. Printed returns, quoted by the *Daily News*, show that the tonnage of the United Kingdom employed in the Foreign and Home trade in the year ending Dec. 31 last, was 3,330,884. The American Almanac for 1853 shows that the tonnage of the United States in the year ending June, 1851, was 3,772,439; and it must have exceeded four millions at the close of last year. When we consider however the lake and river Navigation, and the immense extent of coast in America, it is only wonderful that England should so long have maintained the supremacy.

—— A Madras Contemporary gives the following intelligence from China taken from a Colombo paper:—"Lo, the Fifth Arranger of the Forces attached to the palace of the Celestial Dynasty of Tsaeping, who have received the command of Heaven to rule the empire,—communicates the following information to all his English brethren. On the first day of the 5th moon (June 5th) a brother belonging to your honourable nation, named Charles Taylor, brought hither a number of books, which have been received in order. Seeing that the above named individual is a fellow-worshipper of God (Shang-te), he is therefore acknowledged as a brother: the books likewise which he has brought agree substantially with our own, so that it appears we follow one and the same road. Formerly, however, when a ship belonging to your honourable nation came hither (*the Hermes*), she was followed by a fleet of impish vessels belonging to the false Tartars: now also, when a boat from your honourable nation comes among us, the impish vessels of the Tartars again follow in its wake. Considering that your honour[illegible] with and feeling

picions. At present both Heaven and men favour our design, and this is just the time for setting up the Chinese and abolishing the Tartar rule. We suppose that you, gentlemen, are well acquainted with the signs of the times, so that we need not enlarge on that subject; but while we, on our parts, do not prohibit commercial intercourse, we merely observe, that since the two parties are now engaged in warfare, the going to and fro is accompanied with inconvenience; and judging from the present aspect of affairs, we should deem it better to wait a few months, until we have thoroughly destroyed the Tartars, when, perhaps, the subjects of your honourable nation could go and come without being involved in the tricks of these false Tartars. Would it not in your estimation, also, be preferable? We take advantage of the opportunity to send you this communication for intelligent inspection, and hope that every blessing may attend you. We also send a number of our own books, which please to circulate amongst you."

—— The *Daily News* says:—"Some seventy years ago, Catherine II placed on the gate on the city of Kherson the inscription, "This is the road to Constantinople." Look at the map and you will see that any traveller leaving the city by the gate in question, with his face to the west, will arrive in time at the Pruth, which is the only barrier between himself and the Danubian Principalities. It is quite clear then that Nicholas is now merely setting out towards Constantinople on the road indicated by one of his predecessors. The Russian Empire is as faithful to its traditions as the Romish Church. The Russian Empire stops, but it never recedes. From the time of the partition of Poland, Russia has been creeping gradually nearer to Constantinople until at last, after having wrested from Turkey as much territory as would cover the united areas of Prussia, Holland, and Belgium it places itself on the very border of the Ottoman Empire, ready to take its final spring.

—— The *Telegraph & Courier* says:—"We are glad to see that by degrees a Commercial intercourse is sprung up between Bombay and Port Philip. Two ships are now loading for that place—the *Regina*, of which Messrs. Phillips Brothers and Co. are the Agents, and the *Swarthmore* clipper, for freight in which, application is to be made to the firm of Messrs. Robert Strong and Co. Three gentlemen well known in the Bombay mercantile world—Messrs. John Macindoe, Henry Rogers, and Walter Taylor have, we perceive, commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents here, with a corresponding firm at Melbourne."

——The Mormon imposture may hide its diminished head, in comparison with Prince's Agapemone. It appears from the following, reported in the *Christian Times*, that Prince passes as the Messiah in that abominable institution:—"In the Bridge water county court, in the case of Mr. Walters against Prince, the plaintiff sued 'My Lord' of the Agapemone, to recover domestic articles brought by plaintiff to the Agapemone on going to reside there and not returned to him on his leaving. The Rev. Samuel Starkey and Mr. Cobb attended to instruct the defendant's solicitor. Mr. Walters, examined by Mr. Trevor: I became an inhabitant of the Agapemone in 1848, and remained there until the last day of April of the present year. I saw Mr. Prince most days; he was the head of the establishment, but gave his orders through the medium of others; I took meals sometimes with him; Mr. Prince never gave orders except in trifling matters: Mr. Thomas was the will of 'My Lord,' and said in giving orders, 'You shall do so and so;' Mr. Prince was treated in the establishment as superior to man—as the Lord Jesus Christ, holding himself forth as such; and was called my Lord who died on the cross—the only Lord Jesus Christ and was treated as such, orders were given for 'the Lord,' and carriages or horses, &c., by Mr. Thomas or Mr. Starkey; he was first called 'beloved,' then 'the head of the establishment,' and subsequently 'My Lord;' I constantly saw him, and addressed him as such; Mr. Thomas and Mr. Starkey were next to him in degree; I saw my goods at times in general use, and when I came away I left them behind, and sent a waggon for them; some were brought, others were left behind. I received letters on going to the Agapemone, whilst in treaty; they were written by Mr. Thomas, and I have received some since I left, one of which says—'Why did you go away without thanking My Lord for his love to you?" Another says—'God is going to make all the cottages one Agapemone.' Mrs. Starkey was also next to Mr. Prince in honour and authority; she was called Helen, afterwards 'beloved;' she sometimes gave directions for Mr. Prince, but did nothing except by his will."

—— Two Mummies from Egypt have been received in Calcutta.

SATURDAY,—AUGUST 20.

—— Gen. G[illegible] at Calcutta from

—— From the same quarter the *Englishman* hears as follows:—"Cholera is raging in many places, though the town of Rangoon is free from it. From Tonghoo, Shuy-geen, Sitang, &c., the reports of the ravages amongst the Burmese of this disease were appalling, more particularly at, and round the former station, where for nearly a month the inhabitants had been carried off in vast numbers daily. The villages along the banks of the river had become charnel houses, and were very generally deserted by the survivors, who took to their boats and wandered, they cared not whither, in search of food, and exemption from the terrible scourge, which seems to be attributable almost entirely to the scarcity of the common necessaries of life. Were it otherwise, who could account for the exemption of the well fed troops, amongst whom only *one* (fatal) case had occurred at Tonghoo in 30 days, whilst the average number of deaths within the Fort walls during that period was 10 daily, and that amongst a very scanty population?"

—— The *Wartaman Dipika*, of the 13th ultimo says:—"People found in a state of intoxication are daily brought before the Police Court and punished; nevertheless, strange to say, because they yield a revenue, Government gives no heed to the influence exerted by the Grog-shops. It prohibits gambling because it is inconsistent with the public welfare. But does no harm arise from strong drink? Let the records of the Police Office be examined if there is any doubt on this point. The only conceivable reason for not closing the liquor shops is that they yield a revenue. But what a shame thus to trifle with the welfare of the people?"

The *Dnyanodaya*, remarking on the above, says:—"Such are the feelings of the great mass of Hindus and Mohammadans. They have long been prepared for a "Maine Law;" and nothing would do more to secure for Government the respect and confidence of the people than an honest, hearty effort to suppress the grog-shops. But if nothing is done, the day is not far distant when Government will have little power to accomplish so desirable an object. It is easy to introduce evils which, from generation to generation, will entail degradation and sorrow on multitudes;—evils which future statesmen and philanthropists will bitterly deplore, but which they will long seek in vain to remove."

MONDAY,—AUGUST 22.

—— Under the head of Finance of India, the *Friend of India* refers to the "allowances in Bombay to District and village officers, and Enamdars, including charitable grants to mosques, pagodas, &c," and adds:—"That extraordinary item of expenditure has doubled in nineteen years, and now actually amounts to Ninety-eight lakhs of rupees, and we recommend it once more to the careful consideration of the Government of India. No detailed account of it so far as we know has ever been published, or perhaps prepared, and we are inclined to believe that the amount of the charitable grants would startle those, who believe that the Government of India has disconnected itself from the maintenance of idolatrous worship."

TUESDAY,—AUGUST 23.

—— The P. and O. Steamer *Pottinger* arrived yesterday with Hongkong dates to July 23. Sir S. G. Bonham, H. M.. Plenipotentiary, has published a proclamation declaring that British subjects cannot engage themselves with Chinese, for warlike operations, without violating an act of Parliament. Amoy was still in possession of the rebels, and was likely to remain so. The imperialists endeavored for three days to retake it, but in vain. In the North also, they had for three days endeavored to retake Chin-Keang-foo; but without being able to make a single breach in the walls. It is said that the rebels are waiting for the close of the hot season before making any movement, and that they will then march at once on Pekin. Trade was almost at a stand at the ports. Those who possessed money had withdrawn it from circulation in order to secrete it. Some particulars of Dr. Taylor's visit to the stronghold of the Insurgents at Chin-keang-foo, were previously published. The following in addition are given by the *North-China Herald*:—"We understand our friend was present at their worship, which he describes as consisting of chaunting hymns and doxologies in a very solemn manner, whilst those engaged in it remained seated. After which all kneeled apparently with much reverence, closing their eyes, while one of their number uttered an audible prayer. Their chaunting was with the accompanied usual dissonant instrument employed by the Chinese at their festivals.

"These acts of worship were repeated twice or thrice a-day, and included in them the grace before meat; and immediately afterwards, they proceeded to the tables without further ceremony. Doctor T saw no females, and on inquiry was informed they were all at Nanking. He saw tables placed with bowls of various kinds of food, as offerings to the Supreme Being; among which were three bowls of

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"In reply to frequent inquiries as to when and in what direction they would next move, Doctor T. was informed they could not tell themselves, but must wait for intimations from the Heavenly Father. He heard Thae-pingwang frequently mentioned, but no allusion made to Theen-tih.

"Dr. T. was struck with the calm and earnest enthusiasm that pervaded the entire body, and the perfect confidence evinced in the justice of their cause and in its final success. When he asked the chiefs when they proposed to come towards Shanghae, they replied, whenever they received an intimation from the Heavenly Father; as they never moved in any quarter without such direction.

"The insurgents abound in fresh provisions, which are brought in clandestinely by the inhabitants of the surrounding country.

"We are told that Dr. T. had with him a supply of medicines, from which he administered to the diseases of many insurgents who applied to him, and performed a surgical operation on the eye of one of them.

"The imperial fleet came up and attacked the city during our friend's visit, and he witnessed the engagement from the top of the ramparts. At the commencement of the attack he heard a cannon-ball whistling through the air, some distance above his head, and strike in the earth beyond him. He could not ascertain that the insurgents suffered the least injury from the cannonade of the imperialists: nor could he discover what amount of execution was done to the assailants."

—— The local papers of this day announce that Balaram Gunput, who was baptized last year by the Revd. W. S. Price of the Church Missionary Society, was on Friday last admitted into the ranks of the followers of Mahommed by the Cazee of Bombay, amid the rejoicings of many Mussalmans.

—— A Marathi youth at Nagpore lately took refuge with the F. C. Missionaries there, Messrs. Hislop and Hunter, desiring baptism. There was in consequence an outbreak of popular violence. A correspondent of the *Bangalore Herald* speaks as follows:—"Some 500 men with sticks &c. at once surrounded the Missionaries' dwelling and thus cut off all communication between them and the Military cantonment, at the eastern extremity of which they reside. The doors and windows were now assailed with sticks and stones, so that not a pane of glass now remains entire, and considerable other damage was occasioned to the house and garden. Mr. Hislop his wife and two children, Mr. Hunter, the convert and 4 or 5 christian servants were all that remained within the house; they had the doors and windows bolted and barricaded, but these could not hold out long against the vigorous application of sticks, stones, and crowbars; the front door of the house had given way, when Mr. Hislop, a tall bony Scotchman, anticipating the intentions of the mob, suddenly opened the door and stood before them, and in their own language, cool and collected, asked them what they wanted. This conduct on the part of Mr. Hislop so confounded the natives, and appeared to them so inconsistent with all their preconceived notions of men and things, that, as if touched by an electric rod, they all simultaneously retired to some distance, gazing in stolid wonder—this effect, however, was only momentary, one stone flung at the missionary from the mob, which nearly struck him on the head, broke the spell, and the mob returned to the attack with redoubled force. While this was going on without, the courage of the would-be convert was failing, and he asked Mrs. Hislop, with whom he was locked up in an inner room of the dwelling, to allow him to return to his parents and induce the mob to retire, as they might injure her husband. She told the boy to remain where he was and to put his faith in God's guiding the issue; but whether from fear or gratitude the boy insisted on leaving the missionaries' house, and by the back door was making his way towards the city when he was seen by the mob, which followed him with yells and shouts of triumph and exultation. I have heard of nothing further in connection with this affair, but I apprehend it will seriously endanger the safety of the missionaries in the prosecution of their duties within the city."

—— The earthquake of the 30th ultimo was felt from Peshawur to Agra (750 miles), and from Moozaffergbur to Kashmeer (450 miles.)

——Concerning the American expedition to Japan, we have the following intelligence:—"Commodore Perry, with the steamers *Susquehanna* and *Princeton* and the ships-of-war *Plymouth* and *Saratoga*, left their anchorage on the coast of Loochoo on the 3rd instant for Japan. The *Powhatan* is now on her way from Singapore, and the *Vandalia* frigate may be daily looked for, when it is expected both vessels will immediately proceed to join the Commodore."

WEDNESDAY,—AUGUST 24.

—— The following tragical report greets us in to-day's papers:—"A Coroner's Inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, yesterday forenoon, to enquire into the death of Ballaram Gunput, alias Abdool Curreem, aged about twenty five years, formerly a professing Christian and since Friday last a Mahommedan. It appeared from the evidence of Assistant Surgeon Giraud, that at a quarter past ten o'clock on Monday the deceased was admitted into hospital with symptoms of poisoning by Arsenic. A zinc emetic was given to him on admission, and vomitting was very freely induced by it; he was suffering intense pain in the abdomen, very restless, had been several times purged, his skin cold and pulse scarcely perceptible—the usual remedies were administered but without hope, and deceased died at one o'clock the same day. When Doctor Giraud first saw the deceased, he asked him what was the matter, and who he was, to which he replied "I am a Christian teacher in the Money School, but they have taken me and made me a Mussulman, therefore I have taken Arsenic," he asked him whether he was a baptized Christian, to which he replied "yes"—he further stated that he had taken two annas worth of Arsenic and eaten it at 8 A. M. He appeared in great agony at the time and much excited in mind and in great despair. He made no complaints against any one, and appeared alarmed at what he had done. Balloo Meeya Jassoodeen, one of the witnesses before the Jury, said, that the deceased went to the Jumma Musjid on Friday last, and told him that he wished to become a Mahomedan—he asked him why, to which he said, it was his wish, he then took him into the Musjid and introduced him to the Moola or head priest, who forthwith admitted him as a Mussulman, and gave him the name of Abdool Curreem."

The verdict was, that the deceased had committed suicide whilst in a state of dispondency.

—— Commodore Perry of the American Squadron has purchased for a coal depot a piece of land on an island called Bonian near Napakeang. What strikes us most is that the place is said to be inhabited by English, Scotch, and Irish families.

THURSDAY,—AUGUST 25.

A public meeting concerning the Overland Communications is convened for Sept. 3.

—— A San Francisco paper, quoted by the *Telegraph and Courier*, observes "that the people of Mexico are greatly alarmed at the rumours which have reached them of an intended invasion of Sonara from this State. They will unquestionably adopt the most determined measures to resist the invaders, and with Santa Anna at their head, will be far more formidable than generally supposed. Late accounts represent Santa Anna as harbouring and expressing on all occasions the most implacable hatred of Americans. Nothing would please him more than an opportunity of falling upon a small army of Americans, with the whole force of Mexico, and crushing them before aid could be received from their distant countrymen. We would not be at all surprised, therefore, if he were to take the field in person, and stake his fortune and his popularity on destroying the expedition. He is well aware that the invaders could not be countenanced by our Government, and would count on making them an easy prey. Success, in such a case, would immortalize him with the Mexicans."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1853.

Captain Keith Jopp received charge of the Office of Acting Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, from Captain D'Oyly Compton, on the 13th instant.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1853.

Assistant Surgeon W. Davey, of the 17th Regiment N. I., is appointed to the Medical charge of the Baroda Residency, during the absence of Surgeon Grierson, on until further orders.

Major J. Tait, C. B., Commanding the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for the period of twelve days from the 2nd proximo, under G. G. O. No. 334, dated the 5th June 1845.

Lieutenant V. B. D. Carter, Second in Command of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, is allowed leave to the Presidency, from the 1st proximo to the 20th October next, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Mahratta language.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1853.

Mr. L. H. B. Tucker, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to the Deccan, on Medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1853.

Mr. H. D. Rae, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, has been allowed leave of absence from the 20th instant to the 20th October next, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in Goozerathee, preparatory to appearing before the next Examination Committee.

Bombay Castle, 23rd August 1853.

Lieutenant R. Cowpar, 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), received charge of the Shikarpoor Collectorate from Captain Stewart on the 19th ultimo, and has been appointed Acting Collector from the 19th instant.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Assistant to the Collector of Surat, has been allowed leave [illegible] under Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations, f[illegible] from the 1st proximo, to proceed to the Presid[illegible]ncy.

Captain R. Gordon, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, has been allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, from the 31st instant to the 30th proximo, to proceed to Bombay and Poona, on urgent private affairs.

Captain T. R. Sconart, Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpoor, has been allowed leave of absence from the 19th July to the 20th October 1853, under Section IX. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Kurrachee, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1853.

Mr. H. B. Lindsay, Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara, has been allowed leave of absence from the 25th instant, to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an Examination in the Mahratta language, in October next.

Mr. M. J. M. Stewart, Acting 1st Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, has been allowed leave of absence for eight days, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Belgaum, on account of private affairs.

Mr. S. St. J. Gordon, Third Revenue Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara, has been allowed leave of absence, for eight days from the 5th proximo, under Section XII of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

Mr. A. W. Hughes has been appointed Sub-Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department at Rutnagherry, from the 1st ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22d August 1853.

Rao Bahadoor Ballajee Gunnesh Mattey, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Nassick, has been examined in the Regulations, and found qualified for the transaction of public business.

Rao Bahadoor Wamnajee Pandoorung Baput, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, has passed an Examination in the printed Regulations of Government.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Government.

The leave of absence granted on the 7th ultimo to Ensign A. Bell, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Nassick, will date from the 5th instead of the 3rd idem.

Captain K. Jopp, superintendent of Police at Kaira, delivered over charge of his office to the Native Commandant of Police, on the 11th instant.

Ensign A. Bell, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Nassick, resumed charge of his duties on the 5th instant.

Mulharee Unsajee Bokud is appointed Subedar Major of the Surat Police.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. WALLACE, Deputy Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1853.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have issued a Sunnud to Rugho Bhicajee Josee, authorising him to practise as a Vakeel in the Revenue Courts of the Rutnagherry Collectorate.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1853.

It has been reported to Government that Mr. T. C. Hope, of the Civil Service, has attained high proficiency in the Hindustani language.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. RICHARDSON, Deputy Secretary to Government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTH.—At Ahmedabad, on the 6th August, the wife of mr E. C. Watkins, Principal Suddur Ameen, of a son.

DEATH.—At Tannah on the 19th August, of dysentery, mr Richard Wilkinson, Railway Contractor, aged 42 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—August 20th, Ship Orixa, W. Christian, from London 7th May. American Barque Courser, George F. White, from Muscat 5th August. 21st, Russian Barque Troika, A. Sunderman, from Penang 7th July. 22nd, P. and O. Co's Steamer Pottinger, J. R. Stead, master, from Hongkong 23rd July, touched Singapore, Penang and Galle. At Hongkong H. M. Ship Spartan; on Sunday 21st August, exchanged colors with British Barque John George. 23rd, B. S. N. Company's Steamer Victoria, F. Banks, from Surat 22nd August.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 19th, Ship Aunt Mary, J. Paul, to London. 22nd, Str. Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, to Surat. 23rd, ship Countess of Elgin, J. J. Patterson to Liverpool.

We have to announce the arrivals and departures of the following Passengers:—

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Pottinger, from Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, &c.:—P. S. Forbes, esq.; captain and mrs Clarke; mr H. Coleman; captain Raitt; mr D. Barjone; miss Johnson; mr M. Renow; Lieut. Cole and a native servant; mr Cartwright.

Per Sir J. R. Carnac, to Surat:—25 natives.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Victoria, from Surat:—Mrs. Gibbs and child; Capt. Barr; Lieut. Farquharson; J. Rae Esq.; J. Hardy Esq.; and eighty deck.

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